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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. a report on the Novaky Chemical Works, National Enterprise, in Novaky (N 48-43, E 18-33). The report includes information on the history, location, machinery, production, and employees and a sketch showing the layout of the plant. 25X1

2. One full day of production (three shifts) yields about 3,600 kilograms of 96 percent pure chlorine, most of which is destined for export to Belgium. Chlorine is also exported to East Germany and the USSR. About 2,000 kilograms of hydrogen (per three shifts)is produced; it is retained for domestic consumption. The approximate output of caustic lye soda (per three shifts) is 216,000 kilograms. This product is destined for export to both West and East countries. The plant also produces hydrochloric acid, carbide gas, chlorides, hydrogen chloride, acetyl-hydorchloric acid, polyvineyl chloride, other acids, and some synthetic substances in quantities unknown to source. 25X1

3. Salt needed for production is imported from the USSR. Rubber ingredients are supplied by Matador, Bratislava. Production is greatly hindered by a shortage of rubber material and metal pipes. There is also an inadequate supply of pumps, motors, and bearings. There is a shortage of electric power, which is switched off frequently, resulting in poor-quality products, especially those from the electrolysis hall. This will be remedied when the nearby electric power station (still under construction) is in full operation.

4. The plant employs altogether about 1,200 persons, of whom 30-40 percent are women; there are very few skilled workers. The plant's Research Institute employs about 300 persons. About 70 prisoners are brought daily from the nearby Novaky prison for the performance of hard labor only.

5. Ing. Smolka (fnu) is the director of the plant. 25X1

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 reduced liquid chlorine, caustic lye soda, hydrogen. After WW II the plant was gradually enlarged and in 1950 a new lime-kiln was built. Some new production halls E 5 up to E 30 were constructed, where acids, chlorides, polyvinyl chloride, acetylene and similar chemicals are being produced. In 1953, construction was begun of a new carbide producing hall which, in 1955, was put into operation.
In addition to the above expansions plans are under consideration to build a new hall for electrolysis.

2. Location: The plant is situated on the southern outskirts of Novaky village, about 8 kilometers from Prievidza. The west side of the plant is bordered by RR-line Prievidza - Novaky - Nitra. The eastern side is delimited by Novaky - Zemianske Kostelany road. Eastern end of the plant neighbors the newly constructed Electric Power Works Zemianske Kostelany. (The power works has allegedly 5 steam-driven generaters; daily consumption of coal is estimated at 360 carloads. The power station began partial production in 1955.)
The plant extends along the road and the RR-line some 750 meters; the area between the road and the RR-line is 420 meters wide.

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3. Machinery: The plant's machinery are of older types and in rather poor condition, owing to the constant increase of production which does not allow for the proper care of the machines. For instance: in the electrolysis hall the current was put up from 5,000 Watt to 15,000 Watt and the baths were enlarged by approximately one meter. This resulted in frequent explosions and in faulty production. This probably is the reason for the planning of a new electrolysis hall.

4. Production:

Chlorine: chemically pure. One full day of production (3 shifts) yields about 3,600 kg, 96% pure chlorine. The greater amount of this product is destined for export to Belgium and also to East Germany and the USSR.

Hydrogen: About 2,000 kg per 3 shifts is being produced which is kept for domestic use.

Caustic lye soda: 216,000 kg per 3 shifts is the approx. output. This product is destined mainly for export to both the West and East countries.

The following chemicals are being produced in unknown to source quantities:

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Hydrochloric acid, carbide gas, chlorides, hydrogen chloride, acetyl-hydrochloric acid (acetychlorovedik), polyvinyl chloride, several other kinds of acids, as well as some synthetic substances.

5. General information:

a) Transportation of finished products is done via railroad.

b) The salt needed for production was imported from Russia; rubber ingredients were supplied by Matador, Bratislava.

c) About 80% of the total output are first rate products.

d) The production is greatly hindered by shortage of rubber material and metal pipes. Also there is inadequate supply of pumps and motors and especially of bearings. However, raw material needed for production seemed to have been in ample supply.

e) There was a shortage of electric power which was frequently switched off and which resulted that products were of poor quality, especially those from the electrolysis hall. This will be remedied when the new electric power station will be in full operation.

f) The plant was originally guarded by plant's guard. This has been changed and the Interior guard are now guarding the plant. 25X1
There are watch-towers on every corner of the plant's area.

6. Employees: The plant employs about 1,200 persons of whom 30-40% are women. There are very few skilled workers in the plant. The plant's Research Institute employs about 300 persons of the total number of employees. There are about 70 prisoners brought daily from the nearby Novaky prison who are used for hard labor only.
The plant works three, evenly manned shifts. 25X1

Information on some of the plant's personnel:

Director of the plant: Ing. Ivan Smolka,

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Deputy director: Ing. Ivan Pospisil,

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Chairman of the Plant's Council: Josef Mjartan,

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Foreman in electrolysis hall: Frantisek Milata,

Head engineer in electrolysis hall: Ing. Jan Kuka,

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7. Description of the plant: The plant is surrounded by 2 meters high fence of reinforced iron-concrete construction with barbed wire on top. A railroad spur leads to the plant which divides in front of the plant into two lines. The eastern line runs through the plant and leads to the newly build electric power station Zemianske Kostolany and to the coal-sorting shed. The coal is brought from the newly opened lignite mine via/cable-line.
overhead

1) Main entrance is from the Novaky - Zemianske Kostolany road.

2) Guardhouse - in a groundfloor, masonry building 90 x 30 meters. In the north side is guardhouse and first-aid station and in the south part is garage for tractors and 4 passenger cars.

3) Administration building - 5-storied building, 50 x 60 meters.

4) Canteen and plant's kitchen - groundfloor, elevated building, approx. 100 x 25 meters.

5) Wooden huts - The 60 x 25 meters'tempo' houses single workers. The other two house some temporary offices .

6) Military Laboratory - in the western direction by the first RR-line is the stands the Military Laboratory which was built in 1953. It is a 3-storied building, 30 x 30 meters.

7) Smithy - a groundfloor masonry building, 40 x 20 meters.

8) Cloakrooms and washrooms. A groundfloor, masonry building, 60 x 20 meters.

9) Boiler house - a groundfloor, wooden building, 75 x 20 meters.

10) Testing hall (Laborna) - 3-storied building, 40 x 30 meters. Here all products are being tested.

11) Maintenance hall - a groundfloor, masonry hall, 100 x 30 meters.

12) Electrolysis hall - this is the largest hall in the plant. The production is divided into sections: E 1, E 2, E 3, and E 4; In section E 1, is centered all electric equipment; in section E 2, are baths (150); in section E 3 are basin for lye, a mill for grinding salt and hydrogen station; in section E 4 is store for salt.

13) E 5 section - an elevated masonry hall, 100 x 45 meters. Here is the liquefying of chlorine.

14) E 14 section - a masonry hall, 75 x 30 meters. Here the production of hydrochloric acid and some other acids is concentrated.

15) E 15 section - a hall of apprex. 80 x 30 meters, where production of acetyl-hydrochloric acid (acetychlorovodik) is centered. Also some 25X1 chemical substances unknown to source are being produced here.

16) E 20 section - a hall of about 60 x 30 meters, where polyvinyl chloride (a basic substance for manufacture of rubber goods) is produced. Some substance similar to soft plexiglass is produced in this hall.

17) E 30 section - a masonry hall, 80 x 17 meters, where carbide gas is being produced, which is used by the plant.

18) Water tower - apprex. 25 meters high.

19) Lime-kiln - built in 1953, has three furnaces. Originally, the lime-kiln was to be utilized by the above plant only, however, it now supplied lime to various national/enterprises.
building

20) Main stores of raw material - there are two storehouses. The stores are masonry, elevated buildings, 45 x 30 meters. One of the store is situated near the lime-kiln, and the other is between the carbide hall and the Research Institute.

21) Carbide hall - an elevated, masonry building (ferro-concrete), 120 x 60 meters, which was completed in 1955. This hall concentrates production of pure carbide.

22) Research Institute - a 2-storied building, 120 x 75 meters. Only Institute's employees are being allowed to enter this building. The Institute has its own administration, cadre section and director.

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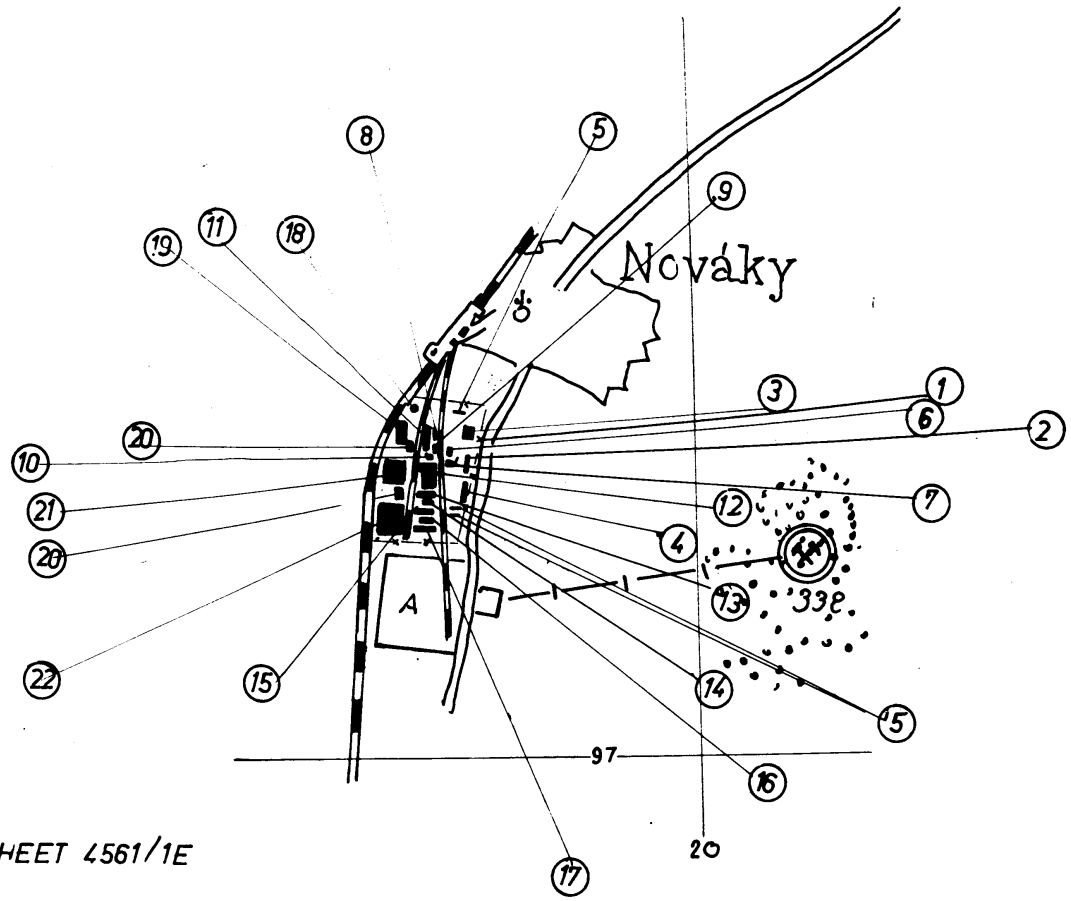

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